

# The Florence Tribune.

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NO. 9.



## HARPER'S MAGAZINE

will enter the coming year prepared to give to the reading public that which has made it famous for the past quarter of a century—contributions from the great literary men and women of the world, illustrated by leading artists. A brief glance over its prospectus announces such reading as

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THE DEVELOPMENT OF OUR PACIFIC BORDER  
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**RODEN'S CORNER—THE NOVEL OF THE YEAR**  
by HELEN TAYLOR MERRIMAN, author of "The Scandal." Scintillating serials in short fiction will be contributed by such authors as W. D. Howells, Richard Henry Stoddard, Frederick Remondino, Ruth McElroy Stewart, and others. There will be a series of articles on the PROGRESS OF SCIENCE—EUROPE, POLITICAL AND SOCIAL ART AND THE DRAMA—ARMIES AND NAVIES—STUDIES IN AMERICAN SOCIETY—AMERICAN CHARACTER SKETCHES. Postage free to all subscribers in the United States, Canada, and Mexico.



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a thoroughly up-to-date periodical for women, will enter upon its thirty-first volume in 1898. During the year it will be as heretofore

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Paris and New York Fashions  
A Colored Fashion Supplement  
Cut Paper Patterns  
A Bi-Weekly Pattern Sheet

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Two famous authors will contribute long serial stories to the Bazar in 1898. The first deals with Scotch and Continental scenes, the second is a story of a young girl, versatile, and typically American. Mary E. Wilkins Octave Thayer H. P. Spofford M. S. Brice

**DEPARTMENTS AND SPECIAL ARTICLES**  
OUR PARIS LETTER  
THE LONDON LETTER  
THE NEW YORK LETTER  
THE BOSTON LETTER  
THE PHOENIX LETTER  
THE CHICAGO LETTER  
THE ST. LOUIS LETTER  
THE CINCINNATI LETTER  
THE CLEVELAND LETTER  
THE PITTSBURGH LETTER  
THE RICHMOND LETTER  
THE WASHINGTON LETTER  
THE PHILADELPHIA LETTER  
THE BALTIMORE LETTER  
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THE CLEVELAND LETTER  
THE PITTSBURGH LETTER  
THE RICHMOND LETTER  
THE WASHINGTON LETTER  
THE PHILADELPHIA LETTER  
THE BALTIMORE LETTER

## HARPER'S WEEKLY

during this year will present to its readers a faithful pictorial representation of the world's most interesting and important news.

**THE NEWS THAT BECOMES HISTORY**  
National and International Politics  
Social and Economic Questions  
Industrial Enterprise  
Art and Literature

**LONG SERIALS AND SHORT STORIES**  
Two long serials will appear during the year, contributed by authors of international fame, and will be illustrated. Owen Wister Howard Pyle John Kendrick Bangs Mary E. Wilkins

**DEPARTMENTS AND SPECIAL ARTICLES**  
THIS BUSY WORLD  
LETTERS FROM LONDON  
A SPORTING PILGRIMAGE AROUND THE WORLD

## HARPER'S ROUND TABLE

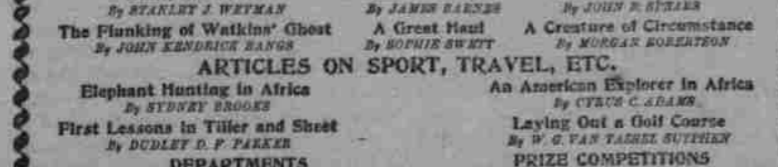
SOME OF THE STRIKING FEATURES FOR 1898

**THE ADVENTURERS** FOUR FOR A FORTUNE THE COPPER PRINCESS  
is a thrilling story of a fight for a treasure concealed in an old castle in the mountains of Wales. It is a stirring narrative of four companions who have located a long lost fortune. It is in the bowels of the earth where the hero has his adventures, and from there he rescues the Princess.

**SHORT FICTION**  
In addition to the three long serial stories, the publication of which will continue during the entire year, there will be short stories of every kind of which it is only possible to mention a few titles here. Hunt, the Owl, The Blockaders, A Harbor Mystery, The Plunking of Watkins' Ghost, A Great Heist, A Creature of Circumstance, Elephant Hunting in Africa, An American Explorer in Africa, First Lessons in Tiller and Sheet, Laying Out a Golf Course, Editor's Table, Stamps and Coins, Photography, Short Stories, Sketching, Photography, 10 Cents a Number (Send for Free Prospectus). Subscription, \$1.00 a Year. Postage free in the United States, Canada, and Mexico. Address HARPER & BROTHERS, Publishers, Franklin Square, N. Y. City.

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Elephant Hunting in Africa  
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### SKELETON REGIMENTS.

Twice as Many Postmasters as Enlisted Soldiers in the United States.

The United States army is not a very large, powerful or imposing organization in comparison with any of the armies maintained by the leading powers of Europe. It is a curious fact that there are in the service of this government more than twice as many postmasters, for example, as there are enlisted soldiers. In other words, the United States has not an army large enough to permit of a policy of placing one soldier at every post office in the United States in time of some sudden emergency, and even if the strength of the army were doubled its force would still be insufficient for such a purpose.

This condition of affairs is not pleasing to military men generally, and army officers have many times considered the advisability of the adoption of some system by which the strength of the army in some sudden emergency could be increased. The prize essay of the military service institution for this year, for example, deals with the question of establishing a system which in time of need would be utilized in raising a volunteer army for almost immediate service. The essay is at least interesting, although naturally it is written from the point of view of an army officer.

According to this essay, the best system to provide for any sudden emergency of war would be one which had been mapped out in advance, and for the proper working of which some preparation had previously been made. The essay proposes in effect that the regiments of the volunteer army shall be raised on a system which allows one regiment to each congressional district, and one also to each territory, exclusive of Alaska. Such a system would call for a force of about 435,000 men, or 361 regiments, each regiment having 1,200 men.

Of these 361 regiments the greater part would naturally be infantry. It is proposed, for example, that 225 regiments of infantry, 61 of heavy artillery, 30 of light artillery and 4 of cavalry would represent a fair apportionment. The officers of these regiments would be commissioned under federal law, the colonel of each regiment being a regular with a rank not above that of major of the active list of the army, and his services being restricted to not more than one month in each year. By some such system as this, it is claimed, that when war should break out, at least the officers of the different regiments would be men of some experience in military affairs. The proposition is somewhat original, but it is not likely to be adopted in this country so long as the present system of the national guard is in existence.—Boston Advertiser.

### AMERICAN VS. FOREIGN ENGINES

English Journal's Refusal to Believe in American Records of Speed.

The Engineer of London does not, we are sure, intend to pose as a humorous journal; but, nevertheless, it is sometimes quite amusing, particularly when trying to demonstrate its own satisfaction, and to make its readers believe, that things regularly done here in America are, as a matter of fact, "impossible, don't you know?" In its issue of September 10 is published the official record of the fast run between Philadelphia and Atlantic City, N. J., for the month of July last, this record showing the time, from start to stop, to average 48 minutes for the 45 1/2 miles—the figures varying slightly on different days. The table was furnished by the Baldwin locomotive works, and showed the performance of the train in detail for every day of the month, while accompanying it was a profile of the road, showing the grades traversed.

One would imagine such information from such a source to be entitled to acceptance in a respectful manner, and, in fact, for the time being, the figures were allowed to go unchallenged, and in its issue of October 22 the Engineer even published a letter from E. K. Clark of Leola, Pa., testifying that he made the trip on the locomotive of the train on a day when the distance was covered in 47 minutes. In its issue of November 19, however, the paper returns to the subject in a leading editorial, and, referring to the official record before published, it says: "Beyond all question, that official record is quite fallacious. It is not true either in substance or in fact. It is a record of mechanical impossibilities. Nevertheless, we think we have actually got the scientific truth in Clement Stretton's letter, which will be found in another page."

Reference to Mr. Stretton's letter, shows that it relates to a run made in 1893, when the time made was 53 1/2 minutes. There is not a scintilla of evidence against the record of 1897, but because of the slower time in 1893, the record for the last season "is not true either in substance or in fact." Now the question is: Does the Engineer really believe that because a certain rate of speed was not attained in 1893, therefore it cannot be in 1897, and that anyone who claims it can be is mendacious, or does it deliberately intend to resort to mere pettifoggery methods to deceive its readers? We must confess that we see no other alternative.

Nevertheless, the Engineer is forced to admit from Mr. Stretton's figures of the run as made four years ago that American locomotives do make faster time than English ones.—American Mechanist.

### THRIFTY ICELANDERS.

They Are Making Progress, But Need the Telegraph.

Not only are the Icelanders steadily increasing in material wealth, but they seem to be making the best use of their enlarged opportunities. As there are no great capitalists in Iceland, the government is compelled to take the initiative in many enterprises that in other countries might better be left to private individuals. Thus a large appropriation has been made this session for subsidizing steamship communication with Denmark and along the coast. When these arrangements are completed it will be possible for the tourist to reach Iceland much more readily than in the case of a country that has been made with a Danish company by which 16 trips a year will be made between Reykjavik and Copenhagen and the trips along the coast.

Even more important for the future development of Iceland is the proposed plan for telegraphic communication with the Shetland islands over the Faroe islands. A large appropriation for this purpose was unanimously passed by the Althing, and the Danish government has signified its intention to give the measure substantial aid. While no final arrangements with either of the companies that bid for the contract has been made, there is no reason to doubt that the plan will be successfully carried through. A natural extension of the idea would be a North Atlantic cable between America and Europe, with Iceland as a stopping place. One direct practical and scientific result of the present scheme would be to add immensely to our meteorological resources by furnishing daily weather reports from Iceland.

Of immense importance for the health of Iceland is the new arrangement of the state medical system. Thirty years ago there were only seven official physicians in the whole of Iceland. Under the new arrangement the island will be divided into 42 medical districts, each with a regular physician. A salary varying in amount in the different classes is attached to the position in addition to patients' fees, which latter are regulated by government ordinance, and there is a pension. But when one thinks of the enormous distance to be traveled on cold, dark winter days and nights, there seems to be no occasion to envy these Icelandic country doctors their salaries and pensions.—N. Y. Independent.

### THE PROTECTED BOSTONIAN.

He Is Reminded About By Unpleasant Regulations.

An imaginary Bostonian, on rising in the morning, finds his whole toilet, his breakfast, and breakfast service under government supervision. Nor do this average Bostonian and his family escape from public control upon rising from the table. The children are by law compelled to go to school; and though there is an option to attend a private school, the city gratuitously furnishes a school and school books. As for the father himself, when he reaches his door, he finds that public servants are girdling his trees with bur-laps, and searching his premises for traces of the gypsy moth. Without stopping to reflect that he has not been asked to permit these public servants to go upon his property, he steps out upon a sidewalk constructed in accordance with public requirements, crosses a street paved and watered and swept by the public, and enters a street car whose route, speed and fare are regulated by the public. Reaching the center of the city, he ascends to his office by an elevator subject to public inspection, and reads the mail that has been brought to him from all parts of the United States by public servants. If the dimness of his office may cause him to regret that sunlight appears to be outside public protection, he may be assured that by recent provisions the height of buildings is regulated and malleable construction of high fences is prohibited. If now he leaves his office and goes to some store or factory in which he owns an interest, he finds that for female employes chairs must be provided, that children must not be employed in certain kinds of work, that dangerous machinery must be fenced, that fire escapes must be furnished, and probably that the goods produced or sold must be marked or packed in a certain way, or must reach a certain standard. Indeed, whatever this man's business may be, it is almost certain that in one way or another the public's hand comes between him and his employe, or between him and his customer.—Prof. Eugene Washburn, in Atlantic.

### What Her Heart Said.

Confiding Daughter—Oh, mamma, I really think Mr. Nobranes intends proposing soon.

Fond Mamma—Indeed?

"Yes, and if he does, what shall I say?"

"Be guided entirely by the dictates of your own heart, my child. Remember, my love, that Mr. Nobranes is heir to at least \$5,000 a year. You would doubtless go abroad on your wedding tour, and enter the first circles of society on your return. It would be a lovely match for you. But I have no desire to influence your choice. What does my child's heart say?"

"You are sure of the \$5,000 a year, and all the rest?"

"Perfectly sure."

"Then my heart says 'yes.'"

"My own darling! What joy it will give me to see you married to the man you love."—London Tit-Bits.

### WOUNDED IN THE IMAGINATION.

Unique Scurf of a Negro Who Was Not Born to Die of a Bullet.

The wonderful effect of the imagination upon the mind of man has been demonstrated repeatedly by persons who were willing to experiment. Speaking of this peculiarity, a New Orleans physician who was for many years connected with the Charity hospital gave a striking illustration in the course of a conversation with a Sun reporter.

"As you know," began the physician, "I have long taken an interest in gunshot wounds of the abdomen, and have followed the treatment of some very complicated cases. I was in my room at the hospital one day when an ambulance surgeon came to me and said that a man suffering from a gunshot wound in the abdomen had been brought in for treatment. Like 99 per cent. of such cases, he was colored, for the southern negroes, unlike their northern brethren, have more faith in the pistol than in the razor, and prefer to shoot up a rival in love or business to the more laborious method of carving, so much in vogue north of Mason and Dixon's line. The wounded man, a big athletic chap of 30, was stretched upon a couch, and at the first glance his time seemed to have come to leave this world. He was breathing laboriously, and the ashen stamp of death was apparent in his face. I asked him where he had been wounded, and he placed his hand upon the left side of his abdomen, where the blood showed plainly upon the light material of which his clothing was made. He had all the symptoms of a man bleeding to death as I stripped him for a more critical examination.

"When I got a look at the wound I found it a mere tear of the flesh, not much more than skin deep, from which the blood was flowing quite freely. I saw that the bullet had been deflected by something, and told the negro to stand up. He groaned violently and assured me that it would be the death of him to move, but I finally persuaded him that he was not hurt at all, and that after a dressing of colloid had been applied to the wound he could go home. It was a study to watch the man's face as the truth dawned upon him. Fear gave way to doubt and doubt to the complete realization of the situation, and he grinned from ear to ear as he stood up. I asked him to shake his clothes, and as he did so the bullet dropped to the floor.

"I had noticed that the man wore a bullet set in a brass mounting as a watch pin, and as he stood before me I remarked: 'You seem to be fond of bullets.' 'Has that one in your scarf pin a history?' 'What bullet?' he stammered, as he felt for his pin and with quivering fingers withdrew it from its resting place. 'I never had no bullet in mah pin, boss,' he said, in terror, and then I noticed that it wasn't mounted as a jeweler would do it, but sort of wedged into place, with a lapping of the edges here and there.

"I asked the man how many times he had been shot, and he said twice. Then it was all clear to me. One ball had spent itself upon a button, which was found attached to the bullet on the floor, and the other had struck the strong brass crescent scarf pin and had wedged itself there. That negro certainly wasn't born to be shot to death, and I know he hasn't been razored yet, for I met him in St. Charles street the other morning with the unique pin in his hair."—N. Y. Sun.

### EARLY EDUCATIONAL METHODS

The Whole School Spelled Out in Cuisin.

Rev. George Channing wrote an account of the school of his youth, which he attended just after the revolution. Girls and boys attended together the primary school, and sat on seats made of round blocks of wood of various heights, which were furnished by the parents. Children bowed and kissed the teacher's hand on leaving the room. The teaching of spelling was peculiar. It was the last lesson of the day. The master gave out a long word, say multiplication, with a blow of his strap on the desk as a signal for all to start together, and in chorus the whole class spelled out the word in syllables. The teacher's ear was so trained and acute that he at once detected any misspelling. If this happened, he demanded the name of the scholar who made the mistake. If there was any hesitancy or refusal in acknowledgment he kept the whole class until, by repeated trials of long words, accuracy was obtained. The roar of the many voices of the large school, all pitched in different keys, could be heard, on summer days, for a long distance.—Allice Moore Earle, in Chautauquan.

### A Hard Counter.

Benham (during a quarrel)—Well, if you want to know it, I married you for your money.

Mrs. Benham—I wish I could tell as easily what I married you for.—Tit-Bits.

### Boiled Chocolate Glaze.

Place a small saucepan over the fire with one pound sugar, one-quarter pound grated chocolate and one-half pint water; stir and boil till it will form a thread between two fingers; remove from fire and stir until a thin skin forms on top of glaze; then use at once; spread evenly all over the cake and set a few minutes in a cool oven.—American Queen.

Royal makes the food pure, wholesome and delicious.



### ABOUT VACCINATION.

Some Causes of the Failure of Operations.

Many people follow the safe custom of being vaccinated every five or ten years, since it is well known that the protection against smallpox afforded by this procedure may become exhausted after a time. Usually such vaccination does not take because the immunity conferred by the previous one is still present, but it is not safe to trust to this too implicitly, since a person may be susceptible to the disease and yet for some reason the vaccination may not take.

One should be suspicious if the arm is exceedingly sore, for this does not always mean that the operation has been a success, but often just the contrary. The inflammation may be due to the admixture of some impurity with the vaccine matter, or as is more likely, to contamination by an imperfectly-cleaned lancet, the fingers of the physician or of the patient, or the clothing. In such a case the strange microbes kill the vaccine.

Again, the vaccination does not succeed and the person is thought to be already protected, but a few days later a fever declares itself, such as typhoid fever, measles or scarlatina. This fever is often incorrectly attributed by the patient or his friends to infection by impure vaccine matter, while the truth is that the disease had already been caught but not yet developed when the vaccination was made, and this, like the severe inflammation, also kills the virus.

Another frequent cause of failure is that the vaccine lymph is not inserted deeply enough. It should be inserted beneath the epidermis into the true skin, as shown by the exudation of very minute drops of blood. If the scraping is made too deep, however, the blood will flow in greater quantity and may wash away the vaccine virus, and so lead to failure.

Finally, want of success may be due to the fact that the arm has been covered too soon, and consequently the lymph has been rubbed off before sufficient time has elapsed to permit of its absorption.

Because of the many, often unavoidable, accidents such as these, which interfere with the success of vaccination, the operation ought always to be repeated in two or three weeks, if the first attempt does not take.—Youth's Companion.

### Desired Results.

"She actually flung herself at his head!"

"If I! What did he do?"

"He flung himself at her feet."—Boston Transcript.

### Wolf Children.

The adoption of human infants by wild and carnivorous quadrupeds has obtained more or less credence among the vulgar from the earliest ages, and while such to-day are for the most part pooh-poohed as idle tales, the skeptics have little idea of the evidence that has been offered in substantiation thereof. Half a century ago the leopards who would have dared question that Erasmus and Remus owed their nursing to a she-wolf would have been laughed to scorn by most lovers of the classic. Twenty-five years later the animal was substituted, on the part of tutors, by a woman named Lupa—a most inglorious conclusion, derived solely from imagination. To-day the tendency to ignore all sentiment causes such ideas to receive scant courtesy, and when sentiment is introduced as evidence, is met by the undeniable statement that the same miracle is accredited with preserving the lives of many gods and heroes of antiquity. Consequently, if a single case of a child being fostered and reared by animals can be substantiated beyond question, the result will be to rehabilitate as history much literature that, solely on this account, has been relegated to the realm of fiction.—Lippincott's.



Beware of "cheap" baking powders. Alum makes good medicine but bad food. Ask your doctor.